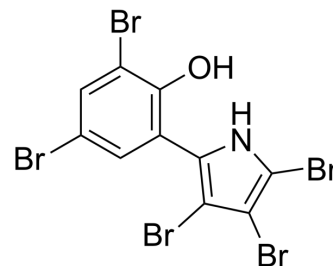


Pentabromopseudilin

Cat. No.:	HY-113604
CAS No.:	10245-81-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₀ H ₄ Br ₅ NO
Molecular Weight:	553.66
Target:	TGF-β Receptor
Pathway:	TGF-beta/Smad
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	<p>Pentabromopseudilin (PBrP) is a marine antibiotic isolated from the marine bacteria <i>Pseudomonas bromoutilis</i> and <i>Alteromonas luteoviolaceus</i>. PBrP exhibits antimicrobial, anti-tumour and phytotoxic activities. PBrP is a reversible and allosteric inhibitor of myosin Va (MyoVa). PBrP also is a potent inhibitor of transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) activity. PBrP can be used for the research of fibrotic diseases and cancer^[1].</p>																
In Vitro	<p>Pentabromopseudilin (PBrP) (0.01-1 μM, 6 h) prevents TGF-β-induced Smad protein phosphorylation and nuclear translocation^[1].</p> <p>PBrP (0.5 μM, 6 h) inhibits TGF-β-stimulated transcriptional responses^[1].</p> <p>PBrP (0-1 μM, 6 h) inhibits TGF-β-induced EMT in A549 cells^[1].</p> <p>PBrP (0.2 μM, 20 h) suppresses TGF-β-induced cell migration^[1].</p> <p>PBrP (0.01-1 μM, 6 h) blocks TGF-β signalling by enhancing degradation of TβRII^[1].</p> <p>PBrP (0.5 μM, 0, 1, 3 h) blocks TGF-β signalling by enhancing degradation of TβRII via caveolae^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Mv1Lu, A549, Clone 9 and HepG2 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.01-1 μM (Mv1Lu, A549, Clone 9 and HepG2 cells); 0.5 μM (Mv1Lu, A549 and HepG2 cells)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>6 h (Mv1Lu, A549, Clone 9 and HepG2 cells); 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6 h (Mv1Lu, A549 and HepG2 cells)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td> <p>Suppressed the TGF-β-stimulated Smad2/3 phosphorylation in a dose-dependent manner in these cell lines.</p> <p>Prevented TGF-β induced the nuclear translocation of Smad2/3 and PBrP alone did not alter the localisation of Smad proteins.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Immunofluorescence^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>A549 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>0.2 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>6 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Abolished TGF-β-induced Smad2/3 nuclear translocation.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	Mv1Lu, A549, Clone 9 and HepG2 cells	Concentration:	0.01-1 μM (Mv1Lu, A549, Clone 9 and HepG2 cells); 0.5 μM (Mv1Lu, A549 and HepG2 cells)	Incubation Time:	6 h (Mv1Lu, A549, Clone 9 and HepG2 cells); 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6 h (Mv1Lu, A549 and HepG2 cells)	Result:	<p>Suppressed the TGF-β-stimulated Smad2/3 phosphorylation in a dose-dependent manner in these cell lines.</p> <p>Prevented TGF-β induced the nuclear translocation of Smad2/3 and PBrP alone did not alter the localisation of Smad proteins.</p>	Cell Line:	A549 cells	Concentration:	0.2 μM	Incubation Time:	6 h	Result:	Abolished TGF-β-induced Smad2/3 nuclear translocation.
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Incubation Time:	6 h																
Result:	Abolished TGF-β-induced Smad2/3 nuclear translocation.																

Cell Migration Assay ^[1]

Cell Line:	A549 cells
Concentration:	0.2 μ M
Incubation Time:	20 h
Result:	Suppressed TGF- β -stimulated cell migration and did not close the wound.

REFERENCES

[1]. Shih-Wei W, et al. Pentabromopseudilin: a myosin V inhibitor suppresses TGF- β activity by recruiting the type II TGF- β receptor to lysosomal degradation. J Enzyme Inhib Med Chem. 2018;33(1):920-935.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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